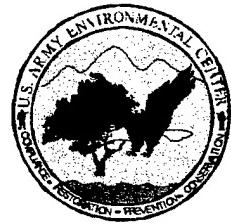
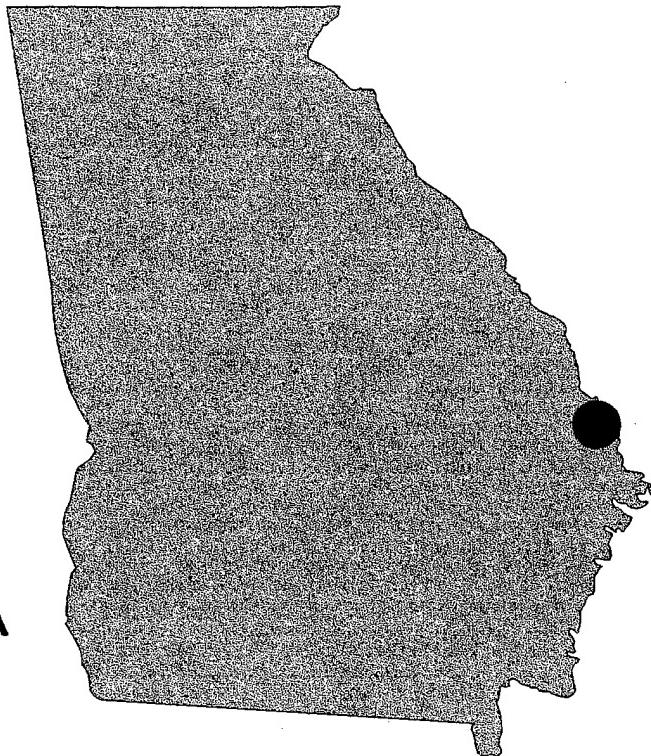


10069



COLLECTIONS SUMMARY FOR HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD, GEORGIA

**U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 58**



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19990603 053

Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division

by the
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
*Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management
of Archaeological Collections*

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

*Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188*

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6. AUTHOR(S) U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis, Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX)			
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) U.S. Army Engineer District, St. Louis, Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (CELMS-PD-C) 1222 Spruce Street, St. Louis, MO 63103		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project, NAGPRA Technical Report No.58	
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12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release - distribution unlimited		12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE A	
13. ABSTRACT <i>(Maximum 200 words)</i> <p>The U.S. Army Environmental Center tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting the Army in complying with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), P.L. 101-601. The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army lands, to identify the Native American or Native Hawaiian organizations culturally affiliated with the collections, and to draft Section 6 summary letters for each installation. A two-stage process was used to identify, locate and assess the contents of the collections, consisting of archival research and telephone interviews with the repository personnel. This report conveys the results of the collection research completed for the compliance with Section 6 of NAGPRA.</p>			
14. SUBJECT TERMS Archaeology; curation; cultural resources management; funery objects; Native Americans; NAGPRA; Hunter Army Airfield		15. NUMBER OF PAGES 21	
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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS SUMMARY
FOR
HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD, GEORGIA**

**Information Provided for Compliance with the
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
Section 6 Summary**

**Prepared for the
U.S. Army Environmental Center,
Environmental Compliance Division
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland**

**By
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
St. Louis District,
Mandatory Center of Expertise for the
Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections,
U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project,
Technical Report No. 58**

January 1996

OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

The U.S. Army Environmental Center (AEC) tasked the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX) with the job of assisting Army installation personnel in complying with the requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (P.L. 101-601, NAGPRA). The MCX was asked to locate and assess archaeological collections derived from Army-owned lands, to identify the federally recognized Native American tribes most likely culturally affiliated with the collections, to draft Section 6 Summary Letters for each installation, and to conduct physical inventories of any collections that contain human skeletal remains. This report conveys the results of the collections research completed to assist Hunter Army Airfield in complying with the Section 6 Summary requirements of NAGPRA.

The MCX used a two-stage process to identify, locate, and assess the contents of archaeological collections from the installation. First, archival research was performed to review all archaeological site records and reports for the installation. Second, telephone interviews were conducted with personnel at installations, universities, museums, and archaeological contractors that were identified during the archival research as possible repositories of Army collections. The MCX did not physically verify the existence of collections and, as such, the information contained in this report is based on background record reviews and information obtained via telephone interviews with the aforementioned installation personnel and institution professionals.

Archival research for Hunter Army Airfield began with a search of the National Archeological Data Base (NADB) for references pertaining to the installation. This was followed by a thorough examination of all archaeological site forms and a literature review of all pertinent archaeological reports and manuscripts on file at the Riverbend Research Lab, University of Georgia in Athens, Georgia. The records search was performed at the records center in January 1995 and sought to identify any work on Hunter Army Airfield that may have produced archaeological collections.

Subsequent telephone interviews to potential collections repositories ascertained whether the materials were present and the range of objects in each collection. Once the collections were located and assessed, MCX personnel identified federally recognized Native American tribes that are likely to be culturally affiliated with the materials in the collections. A draft Section 6 Summary letter is enclosed for these tribes (Appendices I and II), as well as a listing of the current tribal chairpersons (Appendix III).

RESEARCH RESULTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD

Archaeological investigations on Hunter Army Airfield were performed in 1983 and 1985 by the Jeffrey L. Brown Institute of Archaeology, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. Investigations consisted of systematic surface surveys and test excavations to mitigate adverse effects on sites where necessary for the installation's mission.

SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS

A total of approximately 20 ft³ of boxed archaeological materials has been identified for Hunter Army Airfield. The prehistoric period artifacts recovered include lithics, ceramics, and turtle bone fragments. The historic period materials recovered include ceramics, glass, metal, pipe fragments, a marble, and animal bone fragments. Fragments of marble grave headstones were also collected from a historic Euroamerican cemetery (the McNish Site).

The attached *Summary of Current Locations of Archaeological Collections from Hunter Army Airfield* (Appendix IV) provides detailed information about the collection derived as a result of archaeological investigations at the installation. A collection consists of all of the materials, artifacts and associated documentation (e.g., field notes, maps, photos, data analyses, correspondence), produced as a result of an archaeological investigation or project at a single site or multiple sites. Hunter Army Airfield collections are stored together with those from Fort Stewart. Due to the lack of a permanent storage facility at Fort Stewart, the collections have been moved from various temporary storage areas: they were previously stored in the attic of a WWII barracks and are currently stored in an unused lavatory at the Fort Stewart 24th Infantry Division Museum, Fort Stewart, in Georgia. The archaeological collections are not accessioned into the military history museum's collections, and the museum is not responsible for federal compliance requirements for these collections.

A combined total of thirty-nine boxes was originally placed into storage, however, a recent count by Dave McKivigan, the Fort Stewart archaeologist, accounted for only thirty of these boxes. It is unknown whether the difference in totals is a result of consolidation of the collections as some of the older boxes have been recently replaced, or whether collections are missing.

NAGPRA-Related Materials

MCX research identified no human remains or funerary objects during its review of archaeological records, associated literature, and telephone interviews for Hunter Army Airfield. The final determination of sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony may be established through consultation with Native American tribes that have met the definition of culturally affiliated tribes and/or lineal descendants and for the objects specified by law in NAGPRA.

REFERENCES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Two sets of references regarding archaeological work conducted on Hunter Army Airfield are attached: Appendix V contains the list of references reviewed by the MCX during its archival research and Appendix VI is the list of references contained in the National Archeological Data Base (NADB).

NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBES ASSOCIATED WITH HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD

The earliest European explorers reported that the Guale, Yamasee, and Yuchi tribes occupied the southern and coastal regions of Georgia, the area presently occupied by Hunter Army Airfield, (Swanton 1922), and historically, these groups merged with the Creek and Seminole tribes (Waldman 1988). The Creek and Seminole tribes currently claim aboriginal lands in southern Georgia and northern Florida (U.S.G.S. n.d.).

The coast of Georgia, from Savannah River as far as St. Andrews Sound, was prehistorically occupied by a tribe or related tribes which belonged to the Muskhogeean stock. According to the ethnographer John Swanton, this region was known to the Spaniards as "the province of Guale." The towns of Guale lay almost entirely between St. Catherines and St. Andrews Sounds which are just south of the present Hunter Army Airfield property (Swanton 1922:89-90). The use of the name Guale practically disappears in the early 1700's as the Indians living there merged with a tribe known as the Yamasee (Swanton 1922:94). The Yamasee were driven south into Florida by Spanish and English combined forces during the Yamasee war in 1715 (Swanton 1922:97 and 101; Yenne 1986:184). John Bartram, a historian, noted in 1777-78 that he saw Yamasee slaves living among the Seminole in Florida (Swanton 1922:107). The Yamasee eventually lost their tribal identity in Florida by joining the larger bands of the Seminole such as the Mikasuki (Swanton 1922:107; Yenne 1986:184; Sattler 1994:576). Another part of the Yamasee evidently settled among the Creek, though knowledge of this fact is dependent upon historic maps of the area showing village distributions (Swanton 1922:107).

In the 1600's Yuchi settlements were scattered through southern and coastal Georgia occupying parts of the upper portion of Ogeechee River that is in the area of Hunter Army Airfield (Swanton 1922:312; Waldman 1988:259; Yenne 1986:186). The Yuchi lost their separate tribal identity by merging with the Creek and Seminole in the 18th and 19th centuries (Waldman 1988:255 and 259).

Creek aboriginal territory encompassed most of the area that is now Georgia and Alabama, as well as a small part of northern Florida, eastern Louisiana and southern Tennessee. The majority of Creek villages were situated along the banks of the Coosa, Tallapoosa, Flint, Ocmulgee, and Chattahoochee rivers (Waldman 1988:74). The Seminole Indians derived from a group of Creek that migrated to Florida in the 1700's and were joined by the Yamasee and the Yuchi (Sattler 1994:576; Waldman 1988:213-214).

A few small Creek groups were able to avoid the 1836 relocation to Oklahoma and descendants of these people dispersed into discrete communities east of the Mississippi. Three of these communities are located in Alabama: the Principal Creek Indian Nation East of the Mississippi; MaChis Lower Alabama Creek Indian Tribe; and the Poarch Creek Indian Reservation (Moore 1994:152). According to the July 1995 *Summary Status of Native American Acknowledgment Cases*, the only federally recognized tribe of the three is the Poarch Band of Creek Indians who reside in Atmore, Alabama (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995:3). Both the MaChis and the Principal Creek were denied acknowledgment (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995:3).

In 1937, as part of the Indian Reorganization Act, federal charters were offered to Creek tribal towns located in Oklahoma. Only three of them accepted. These three federally recognized Creek tribal towns in Oklahoma are: the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, the Kialegee Tribal Town, and the Thlophlocco Tribal Town (Moore 1994:151).

SECTION 6 COMPLIANCE

P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) requires that federal agencies engage in active consultation with Native Americans of federally recognized tribes and/or lineal descendants who may be culturally affiliated with the archaeological collections from the installation. Enclosed are draft NAGPRA Section 6 Summary letters (Appendices I-II) and a list of the tribal chairpersons from the federally recognized tribes which may be culturally affiliated with the collections (Appendix III).

Of the tribes referenced in the previous section, only the Creek and Seminole are federally recognized tribes.

One Native American group has attained state recognition in Georgia via the Georgia Council on American Indian Concerns (telephone conversation, John Morgan, Historic Preservation Division, Georgia, 17 August 1995). This group, the Lower Muskogee Creek Tribe, is not federally recognized and therefore does not fit the legal description of tribe as defined for NAGPRA purposes.

Four groups which petitioned for federal recognition as Creek tribes were denied acknowledgment: the Lower Muskogee Creek Tribe-East of the Mississippi, in Georgia; the MaChis Lower Alabama Creek; the Principal Creek Indian Nation, Alabama; and the Creeks East of the Mississippi, Florida (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995:3). The Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians filed a letter of intent to petition for federal recognition in 1978, which they have yet to pursue. These tribes are not federally recognized, and therefore do not fit the legal description of tribe as defined for NAGPRA purposes.

The Yuchi Tribal Organization, Oklahoma petition for federal recognition received a proposed negative finding by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as of 11 July 1995 (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995:2). An incomplete petition for federal recognition was filed by both the Seminole Nation of Florida (aka Traditional Seminole) and the Oklewaha Band of Seminole Indians, Florida as of 11 July 1995 (Bureau of Indian Affairs 1995:6).

Initial consultation should be conducted on a government-to-government basis. Refer to P.L. 101-601 (NAGPRA) for specifics on required Native American consultation and the legal definitions of items subject to NAGPRA.

REFERENCES CITED

Bureau of Indian Affairs

- 1995 *Summary Status of Acknowledgment Cases (as of July 11, 1995)*. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Acknowledgment and Research, Washington, D.C.

Moore, John H.

- 1994 Creek/Mvskoke. In *Native America in the Twentieth Century: An Encyclopedia*, edited by Mary B. Davis, pp. 150-152. Garland Publishing, Inc., New York and London.

Sattler, Richard A.

- 1994 Seminole in Oklahoma. In *Native America in the Twentieth Century: An Encyclopedia*, edited by Mary B. Davis, pp. 576-577. Garland Publishing, Inc., New York and London.

Swanton, John R.

- 1922 Early History of the Creek Indians and their Neighbors. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 73*. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

U.S.G.S.

- n.d. *Indian Lands Judicially Established 1978*. Map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey for the Indian Claims Commission.

Waldman, Carl

- 1988 *Encyclopedia of Native American Tribes*. Facts on File Publications, New York.

Yenne, Bill

- 1986 *The Encyclopedia of North American Tribes*. Crescent Books, New York.

APPENDIX I

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTER FOR THE SEMINOLE

[Installation Header]

[Tribal POC Name]
[Title]
[Address]
[City, State, Zip]

Dear [Name of POC]:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Hunter Army Airfield that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the [Tribe]. Hunter Army Airfield has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Hunter Army Airfield is responsible for collections that include approximately 20 cubic feet housed at Fort Stewart 24th Infantry Division Museum in Fort Stewart, Georgia. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and excavations conducted in 1983 and 1985 by the Jeffrey L. Brown Institute of Archaeology, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, and turtle bone fragments, and historic Euroamerican materials such as ceramics, glass, metal, pipe fragments, and animal bone fragments, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. No human skeletal remains or associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the collection documentation.

We are notifying [Tribe] because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied by the Yamasee and Yuchi descendants who joined the Seminole in Florida in the 18th and 19th centuries. We are also notifying federally recognized Creek tribes.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Hunter Army Airfield and the [Tribe] on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: FORSCOM Commander, U.S. Army Forces Command
ATTN: FCEN-RDF (Dr. James Cobb)
Fort McPherson, GA 30330-5000

USAEC Commander, U.S. Army Environmental Center
ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf)
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401

MCX Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble)
1222 Spruce Street
St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

APPENDIX II

DRAFT SECTION 6 SUMMARY LETTER FOR THE CREEK

[Installation Header]

[Tribal POC Name]

[Title]

[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

Dear [Name of POC]:

I am writing to inform you of collections held by Hunter Army Airfield that may contain Native American cultural items, as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), that are, or are likely to be, culturally affiliated with the [Tribe]. Hunter Army Airfield has documented these archaeological collections in a Summary in accordance with the requirements of Section 6 of NAGPRA.

Hunter Army Airfield is responsible for collections that include approximately 20 cubic feet housed at Fort Stewart 24th Infantry Division Museum in Fort Stewart, Georgia. These archaeological collections were generated from surveys and excavations conducted in 1983 and 1985 by the Jeffrey L. Brown Institute of Archaeology, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. The collections consist of prehistoric lithics, ceramics, and turtle bone fragments, and historic Euroamerican materials such as ceramics, glass, metal, pipe fragments, and animal bone fragments, as well as associated documentation such as field notes, photographs, and correspondence. No human skeletal remains or associated funerary objects were identified in our review of the collection documentation.

We are notifying [Tribe] because some of these materials were found in the area thought to be part of the territory occupied by the Yamasee and Yuchi descendants who joined the Creek. We are also notifying federally recognized Seminole tribes.

In accordance with Section 6 of NAGPRA, we are inviting you to consult with us regarding these archaeological collections. Upon your written request, we will provide you access to review our records, catalogues, relevant studies, or other pertinent data for the purpose of determining the geographic origin, cultural affiliation, and basic facts surrounding acquisition and accession of these collections.

Please feel free to contact [Installation POC name] regarding any of these issues, at [telephone, address].

To facilitate discussions between Hunter Army Airfield and the [Tribe] on these matters, please forward the name and method of contacting your tribal representative, traditional religious leader, or preferred NAGPRA point of contact. We look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

[Commander's signature]

CF: FORSCOM Commander, U.S. Army Forces Command
ATTN: FCEN-RDF (Dr. James Cobb)
Fort McPherson, GA 30330-5000

USAEC Commander, U.S. Army Environmental Center
ATTN: SFIM-AEC-EC (Guldenzopf)
Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD 21010-5401

MCX Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
ATTN: CELMS-PD-C (Trimble)
1222 Spruce Street
St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

APPENDIX III

NATIVE AMERICAN POINTS OF CONTACT HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD, GEORGIA

FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES

Seminole:

Mr. James Billie, Chairman
Seminole Tribe of Florida
6073 Stirling Rd.
Hollywood, FL 33024
(305) 584-0400
(305) 581-8917 FAX

Mr. Jerry Haney, Principal Chief
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1498
Wewoka, OK 74884
(405) 257-6287
(405) 257-6205 FAX

Creek:

Bill S. Fife, Principal Chief
Muskogee Creek Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 580
Okmulgee, OK 74447
(918) 756-8700
(918) 756-2911 FAX

Mr. Eddie Tullis, Chairman
Poarch Band of Creek Indians
HCR 69A, Box 85B
Atmore, AL 63502
(205) 368-9136
(205) 368-4502 FAX

Mr. Tony Martin, Town King
Kialegee Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Nation of Oklahoma
318 S. Washita, P.O. Box 332
Wetumka, OK 74883
(405) 452-3413

Mr. Charley McGertt, Town King
Thlophlocco Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 706
Okemah, OK 74859
(918) 623-2620
(918) 623-0419 FAX

Mr. Duke Harjo, Chief
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of the Creek Indian Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 537
Henryetta, OK 74437
(918) 652-8708

APPENDIX IV

SUMMARY OF CURRENT LOCATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS FROM HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD, GEORGIA

All collections information has been entered into a Paradox data base file and can be queried by any of the fields listed below, as well as by the name of the installation and by MACOM. The data base will be delivered by the MCX to the U.S. Army Environmental Center upon completion of the U.S. Army NAGPRA Compliance Project. Inquiries for additional information are welcome (MCX: 314-331-8865; U.S. Army Environmental Center NAGPRA Compliance Project: 410-671-1573). The data fields listed in the summary of collections contain the following information:

- REPOSITORY:** The current location in which the collection is stored, as of the date of this report.
- REPOSITORY POC:** The person contacted by the MCX, or the person to whom inquiries regarding the collection should be addressed.
- TELEPHONE:** The telephone number for the repository POC.
- COLLECTION ID:** The identifying unit used by the repository to store and/or locate the collection. This can be a unique accession number assigned by the repository, the archaeological site number or project name, the name of the collector of the collection, or another number or name assigned by the repository.
- SITE NUMBERS:** The official site number or name only for those sites from which materials were collected. An investigator may have performed work at additional sites but did not collect any materials. Those site numbers are not included in this field.
- FIELDWORK DATES:** The date(s) during which the investigation(s) occurred. This information is provided to differentiate between projects that may have investigated the same site repeatedly.
- EXCAVATOR/COLLECTOR:** The individual and/or organization that conducted the investigation.

COLLECTION SIZE: The volume or number of objects in a collection, estimated by the repository POC or from project reports.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS: General material classes of the objects in the collection derived from data provided on site records, in references, and/or by the Repository POC.

ANTIQUITY/ARCH. PERIOD: Chronological or cultural-historical designations recorded on site records or in references specific to the collection.

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: This column contains only those ethnic identifications found in the site records or references specific to the collection. This field is left blank if no such information was recorded.

BASIS OF DETERMINATION: Documents the source of the cultural affiliation information (e.g., site record, oral testimony, reference).

SECTION 5 MATERIALS: Describes the number and kind of human skeletal remains and associated funerary objects in the collection, as indicated by the site records, references, repository management documents, or information from repository POC. If these materials are present or are suspected to be present, NAGPRA Section 5 requires a physical inventory of the materials.

**Summary of Current Location of Archaeolo[
gical] Materials****As of**

Repository	Repository POC	Telephone	Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Da[y]
Fort Stewart, GA, 24th Infantry Division Museum	Dave McKivergan	(912) 767-3359	UTC, 1983 HAAF Survey 2-6, 8, 10, 11	9CH719-723, 725	Spring & Fall 1983
Fort Stewart, GA, 24th Infantry Division Museum	Dave McKivergan	(912) 767-3359	UTC, HAAF-1, FS#1- 258, McNish Site	9CH717	Dec. 9-20, 1983

(A)

Summary of Current Location of Archaeological Collections From: Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia [FORSCOM]

As of January 1996

Collection ID	Site Numbers	Fieldwork Dates	Excavator/Collector	Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity
TC, 1983 HAAF Survey 2-6, 8, 10, 11	9CH719-723, 725	Spring & Fall 1983	The Jeffrey L. Brown Institute of Archaeology, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Jim Poston, Nicholas Honerkamp	ca. 20 cu. ft.	Prehistoric Lithics, Ceramics, Turtle Bone Fragments; Historic Ceramics, Glass, Bone Fragments, Metal, Pipe Fragments, Marble Fragments	Prehistoric; Historic
C, HAAF-1, FS#1-8, McNish Site	9CH717	Dec. 9-20, 1985	The Jeffrey L. Brown Institute of Archaeology, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga; Nicholas Honerkamp	(Included in ca. 20 cu. ft.)	Prehistoric Lithics, Ceramics; Historic Ceramics, Glass, Buttons, Beads	Prehistoric; Historic

(b)

Collection Size	Description of Materials	Antiquity/Archaeological Period	Cultural Affiliation	Basis of Determination	Section 5 Materials
± 20 cu. ft.	Prehistoric Lithics, Ceramics, Turtle Bone Fragments; Historic Ceramics, Glass, Bone Fragments, Metal, Pipe Fragments, Marble Fragments	Prehistoric Post Archaic - Historic 19th Century			
Included in ± 20 cu. ft.)	Prehistoric Lithics, Ceramics; Historic Ceramics, Glass, Buttons, Beads	Prehistoric Late Archaic - Historic			

(C)

APPENDIX V

MCX LIST OF REFERENCES

In addition to the references reviewed by MCX personnel at the archaeological site information center, every attempt was made to obtain references cited but not on file. Information taken from these references was coded for data relating to collections made from sites located on installation property (see attached sample of PD-C Bibliographic Data Sheet form) and entered into a data base for ease of manipulation.

Report titles were drawn directly from the title page of reports, and consist of the following fields:

FIELD	DATA ENTERED
Subject Property	Army Installation name
Last Name	Primary author's last name
First Name	Primary author's first name
Middle Initial	Primary author's middle initial
Secondary Authors	Names of secondary authors, or in instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed here.
Title	Title of the reference. For letter reports, the person or agency to whom the correspondence is addressed is listed as the title.
Series	If the report is part of a publication series, the name and number are provided here.
Date	Date of publication or submission
Length	Report length in pages
Contract Number	Contract number and delivery order number, if applicable

The data for the next three fields are drawn directly from the report title page and reflect the hierarchy of contracting agencies involved in accomplishing the work. In some cases, the

sponsoring agency is listed as the Army installation; in others, the intermediary contracting agent, (e.g., the Army Corps of Engineers or the National Park Service) is listed as the Sponsoring Agency.

Sponsoring Agency	Agency for which the report was prepared
Contractor	The agent contracted to perform the work
Subcontractor	The agent subcontracted to perform the work

The majority of the citations for archaeological investigations on Army land refer to unpublished reports prepared under contract with federal agencies, consequently the MCX printout was designed to address these reports. In instances where the author is a company rather than an individual, the company name is listed in the Secondary Authors field (due to the length of the field). For published references, the publisher is listed in the Sponsoring Agency field.

Page ____ of ____

Fieldwork
Page ____ of ____

NADB No.

PD-C Collection No.

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet

Date: _____

Information obtained by: _____

PD-C Project:

Subject Property:

Repository (name and location):

Record Collection Name/Number:

Report Date and Length (in pages):

Author(s):

Title:

Contractor/Address or Publisher/Address (city, state):

Subcontractor/Address (city, state):

Report Series and Number:

Contract/Purchase Order Number(s):

Sponsoring Agency/Address:

Project Name and Location:

Principal Investigator(s)/Director(s):

Fieldwork Dates:

Type of Investigation (e.g., survey, testing, mitigation):

PD-C Bibliography Data Sheet (continued)

Site Numbers:

Archaeological Period (e.g., Hohokam, Mississippian):

Material Classes (range):

Artifact Collections and Locations:

Approximate Size of Collections (e.g., number of objects):

Record Collections and Locations:

NAGPRA Materials (Check if present)

Human Skeletal Remains _____

Human Skeletal Remains Data Sheet
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Objects

Associated Funerary _____

Object Data Sheet
Number of Attached Sheets _____

Unassociated Funerary _____

Sacred _____

Cultural Patrimony _____

Cultural Affiliation(s):

Basis for Affiliation Determination (e.g., geographic location, burial practices):

Comments

MCX List of References for Hunter Army Airfield, Georgia [FORSCOM] as of January 1996

Subject property : Hunter Army Airfield, GA

Last name : Council

First name : R.

Middle Initial : Bruce

Secondary Authors : Robin L. Smith, Nicholas Honerkamp

Title : Secondary Testing and Evaluation of the McNish Site 9CH717, Hunter Army Airfield, Chatham County, Savannah, GA.

Series :

Date : 10/86

Length :

Contract Number : CX5000-6-0008

Sponsoring Agency : US Army, Fort Stewart, GA

Contractor : National Park Service, Archaeological Services Branch, Southeast Regional Office

Subcontractor : The Jeffrey L. Brown Institute of Archaeology, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

Subject property : Hunter Army Airfield, GA

Last name : Smith

First name : Robin

Middle Initial : L.

Secondary Authors : R. Bruce Council, Nicholas Honerkamp, Lawrence E. Babits

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Subcontractor : The Jeffrey L. Brown Institute of Archaeology, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

APPENDIX VI

NATIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA BASE REFERENCES FOR HUNTER ARMY AIRFIELD, GEORGIA

No attempt has been made to edit the National Archeological Data Base format or to correct obvious errors.

Council, R. Bruce, Robin L. Smith, and Nicholas Honerkamp
1986 Secondary Testing and Evaluation of the McNish Site, 9CH717, Hunter Army Airfield, Chatham County, Savannah, Georgia. Jeffrey L. Brown Institute of Archaeology, University of TN - Chat.. Submitted to NPS, Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta, GA.

Smith, Robbin L., R. Bruce Council, Nicholas Honerkamp, and Lawrence E. Babits
1984 Archaeological Survey and Testing at Hunter Army Airfield, Savannah, Georgia. Jeffrey L. Brown Institute of Archaeology, University of TN - Chat.. Submitted to NPS, Southeast Regional Office, Atlanta, GA.